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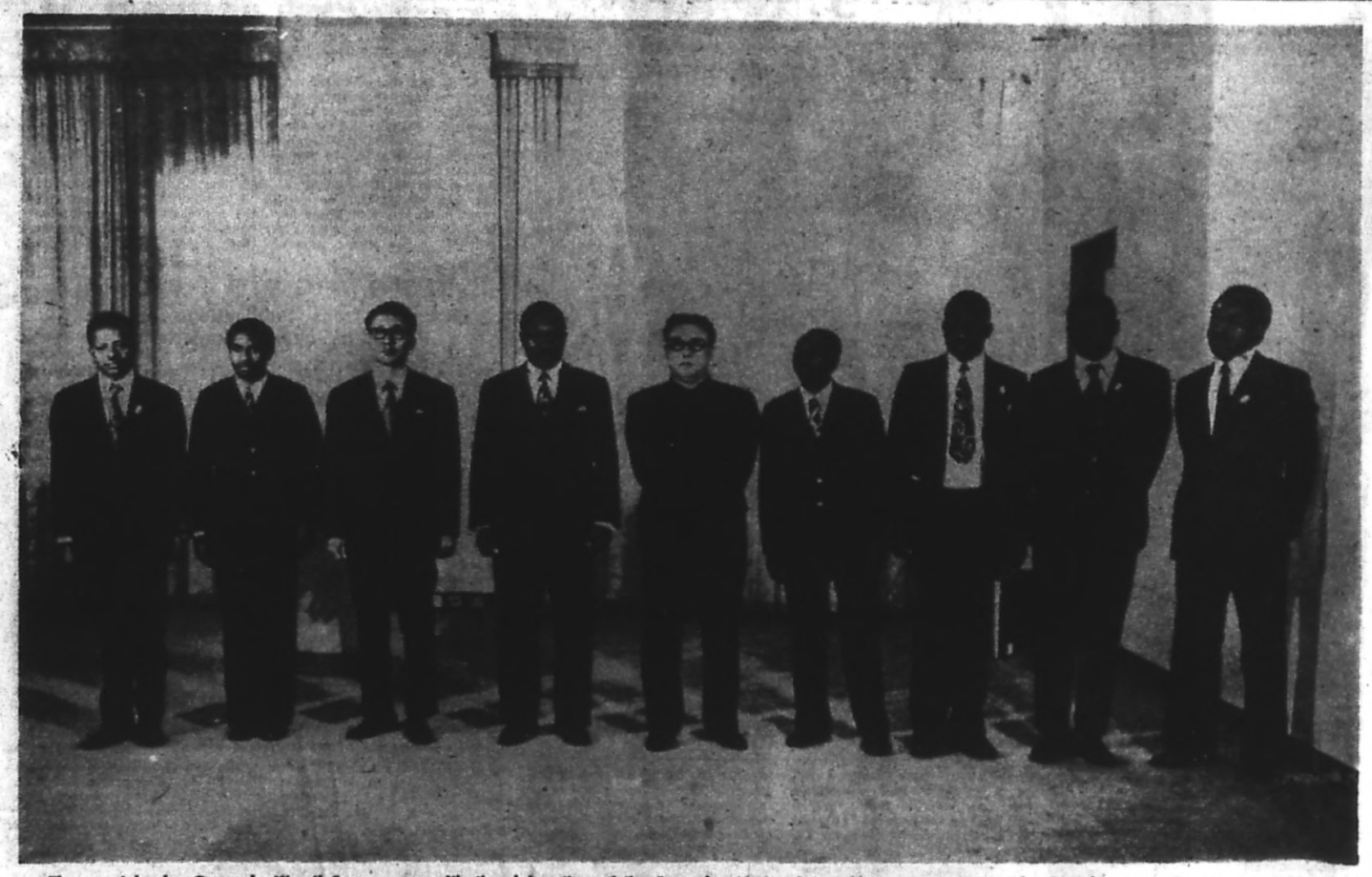


The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development after receiving them

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Foreign Guests

Delegation of Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on November 2 received the delegation of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Habimana Bonaventure, General Secretary of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

On hand were Comrade Yang Hyong Sop and Li Hyong Yon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Rwanda.

Nyandwi Tharcisse, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to our country, was also present there.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the same day he gave a luncheon in honour of the guests.

Government Delegation of Republic of Chad

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 4 received the government delegation of the Republic of Chad.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Kamugue Wadal Abdelkader, Member of the Supreme Military Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Republic of Chad.

Also present were Comrade Ho Dam, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister, and personage concerned Chon Myong Su.

Adoum Aganaye, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Chad to our country, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

After receiving the guests the great leader posed for a photograph with them.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message of greetings from Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the CC of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the SRVN, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the SRVN, in reply to their message of greetings sent to the latter on the national holiday of the SRVN

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Ibrahim Muhammed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Command Council and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 14th anniversary of the September 26 Revolution in the Yemen Arab Republic.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim**, King of Malaysia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the independence in Malaysia.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his reelection as President of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Dominic Mintoff** in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the victory of the Labour Party in the recent elections in the Republic of Malta and his re-assumption of office as Prime Minister.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Elias Sarkis**, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on his assumption of office as President of the Republic of Lebanon.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 18th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guinea.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from Archibishop **Makarios**, President of the Republic of Cyprus, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 16th anniversary of Cypriot independence.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Seretse Khama**, President of the Republic of Botswana, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 10th anniversary of the independence of Botswana.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Olusegun Obasanjo**, Head of State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 16th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received from Comrade **Paul Verges**, General Secretary of the Reunion Communist Party, a letter expressing solidarity with our people in their struggle to chase the US imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

✦ The **Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received a message of greetings from the **Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark** on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Letter from Attendants of First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted amid enthusiastic applause of the attendants at the First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Costa Rica on August 21, according to a report.

The letter said:

Since the "Latin American Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" held in Lima, the capital of Peru, in October last year the Juche idea has been widely disseminated on the Latin American continent.

The letter continued:

Indeed, Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung's founding of the Juche idea and revolutionary theories, strategies and tactics and method of guidance based on it made the revolutionary ideas of the popular masses perfect and gave brilliant solutions to the theoretical and practical problems of so weighty importance in the revolution and construction in our times.

The seminar paid particular attention to the questions of making a creative application of the Juche idea leading the popular masses to enjoy an independent and creative life as masters of nature and society, freed from all forms of shackles, to the specific conditions of our country.

We have also confirmed the correctness of the Juche idea in the triumphant Korean revolution and anti-imperialist struggle.

The letter continued:

We present at the First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea are of the view that the three principles whose keynote is independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point policy of national reunification laid down by Your Excellency are the reasonable proposals which fully accord not only with the interests of the entire Korean people but with the main trend of the present times towards sovereignty and peace.

We, at the same time, hold that it is a prerequisite to peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification to disband the "UN Command" in south Korea, force the US troops to withdraw from there at once and replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in accordance with the resolution of the 30th United Nations General Assembly and strongly demand their early realization.

We bitterly denounce the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the US imperialists and the US-patronized south Korean rulers and their brutal repression of the people which are contrary to the genuine will and aspiration of the Korean people and the world peace-loving countries and send firm solidarity with the workers and people of other strata of south Korea in their patriotic struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification.

We are convinced that the Korean people under the leadership of Your Excellency will certainly achieve in the near future the country's peaceful reunification independently in conformity with the will of the entire Korean people without the interference of any outside forces.

We heartily wish Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life for Korea's reunification and prosperity and development and for the victory of the great Juche idea.

(KCNA)

The Juche Idea Is a Great Revolutionary Idea Reflecting the Distinctive Features of Our Era

First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea Held in Costa Rica

The First National Scientific Seminar on the Immortal Juche Idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, between August 20 and 21, according to a report from San Jose.

Placed with due respect on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Present at the seminar were the Chairman of the Costa Rica University Council, scholars and professors, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica, the General Secretary of the People's Revolutionary Movement, the Secretary General of the Centre of Genuine Working People, the Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, the Chairman of the Costa Rica Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and other political and public figures, representatives from 15 provinces and university representatives from Panama, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

The seminar unanimously adopted a letter to the

(Continued on Page 2)

FINAL RESOLUTION OF SEMINAR

Costa Rica has long paid a great attention to the idea promoting the changes taking place in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly to the Juche idea conducive to the development of the world revolution.

The First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in reflection of this demand.

Present at the seminar were university professors, scholars and public and political figures, students, intellectuals, progressive personages and other personages of Costa Rica and from Central American countries.

The seminar discussed the Juche idea founded by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung which has made an important and positive contribution to the revolutionary development of our era and deepened its study.

The quintessence of the Juche idea is that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny. The Juche idea is based on the philosophical theory that man is the master of everything and decides everything.

By scientifically enunciating the position and role of man in the world, the Juche idea provides one with the most correct outlook on nature and society and with a powerful weapon to cognize and transform the world.

The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and it defines a strategy and tactics making it possible to cognize the role which the masses of the people should play in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction.

Through the study of the Juche idea, we could find answers to many fundamental problems arising in the revolutionary struggle. It is because the Juche idea does not simply give a theoretical conception to us but shows us the ways of having a most correct stand on the practical problems.

The correctness of the Juche idea as a revolutionary theory and the correctness of the strategy and tactics based on it have been substantiated in the course of the development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a model country advancing in the van of the peoples of all the countries in the world.

The victory of socialism in other countries, the victory won in the struggle against imperialism and in the construction for providing the people with a happier life should be analyzed from the standpoint of the Juche idea. Only by so doing can we correctly find basic factors of this victory.

The founding of the Juche idea called Kimilsungism in the world constitutes an infinitely precious contribution to the struggle of the Latin American people who stand against exploitation, interference and neo-colonialism, making unusual efforts to defend their sovereignty and national independence and hoping to build a most just new society.

The Juche idea clarifies the law governing the development of our times and points to a correct road to be followed by the people struggling to build a most superior and equal society.

Through this seminar we have drawn a conclusion that a deep-going study of the Juche idea constitutes a precious contribution to the Latin American people's revolutionary cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

We, therefore, resolve to enthusiastically disseminate articles on the Juche idea and the classic works of President Kim Il Sung.

The struggle to drive the US imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a most important part of the world-wide anti-imperialist national liberation struggle going on today.

We express deep apprehension as to the acts of the United States and the south Korean authorities opposing the reunification, ignoring the fact that the reunification is the greatest desire of the entire Korean people and the world peace-loving people.

We categorically oppose the "two Koreas" plot and strongly denounce the armed provocations along the demarcation line which met with a vehement denunciation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We demand the dissolution of the so-called "UN Command," the immediate withdrawal of more than 40,000 US troops occupying south Korea and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We render firm solidarity with the south Korean people who are waging a just struggle in the teeth of the fascist suppression by the United States and the south Korean authorities and demand the democratization of south Korean society and an early independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We are convinced that the Korean people commanding a firm support of the overwhelming majority of the people in the world will bring their desire for national reunification into a brilliant reality.

Resolution on Present Situation in Korea

Considering firstly that the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet government have finished the preparations for another war, according to a recent report from Korea,

Considering secondly that all kinds of provocative acts reminding one of the eve of the fierce war in 1950 menace peace in Korea,

Considering thirdly that the incident (the Panmunjom incident) in which the Korean people stood up against the United States army and the south Korean puppet army is a convincing proof that the danger of war in Korea has reached the zenith and

Considering fourthly that another war in Korea will not only bring sufferings to the heroic Korean people but also gravely menace the world peace, the First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea adopts the following resolution:

1. We denounce the military action of the United States and south Korea to provoke another war in Korea.

2. We protest against and denounce the ceaseless provocations along the Military Demarcation Line against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

3. We appeal to the world peace-loving people to protest against this action and raise their voices calling for the prevention of the danger of another war in Korea which may sweep the whole world.

4. Extending our support and militant solidarity for the heroic people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and their great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung we firmly believe that the Korean people correctly guided by the great Juche idea will surely defeat the imperialist forces.

Immortal Traces

Beacon Flare Lit on Mt. Wangjaesan

Mt Wangjaesan stands out imposingly like a legendary general leading thousands of troops and horses. Environed by high and low hills on three sides it fronts on the Tuman-gang River flowing along the northern border of Korea.

In the years of Japanese imperialist rule when dark clouds of tribulation were hanging low over our land, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, who had started the anti-Japanese armed struggle with the uplifted banner of Juche climbed up the mountain and convened a meeting of heads of the underground revolutionary organizations and secret political organizers of the Onsong district. At the meeting he brightly illuminated the road of struggle to be followed by the Korean people.

In earlier days, the respected and beloved leader founded the Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army and built up solid guerilla bases. It was already at that time that he planned to advance into the homeland to expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland and bring about an upsurge in the Korean revolution as a whole.

The great leader intended to advance into the northern border area, particularly into the Onsong area. This area was where he had laid a foundation for the expansion of the armed struggle into the homeland ever since his early revolutionary activities. When he was active in Kirin, the great leader dispatched Comrade Kim Jun and other progressive young people who were students of middle schools in Ryongjong to Onsong and Chongsong to build up the revolutionary organizations and lay the mass foundation of struggle.

The respected and beloved leader sent armed groups of the Korean Revolutionary Army, small units of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army and a large number of secret political organizers to different parts of the homeland to exert great revolutionary influence upon the people and vigorously step up the work for laying the mass foundation of the armed struggle.

To advance into the homeland, the great leader left Hsiaowangching in early March 1933, with a unit of the Guerilla Army under his command and reached Solgol at Liangshuichuantzu in the basin of the Tuman-gang River. There he sent some of his men to the Onsong area to reconnoiter the enemy. On the other hand, he saw to it that the secret political organizers he had already dispatched into the homeland and heads of underground revolutionary organizations got together.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung puts forward the policy of expanding and developing the armed struggle into the homeland at the Wangjaesan Meeting (March 11, 1933)

The border area was crowded with Japanese policemen, garrisons and gendarmes. On the 11th of that month, the respected and beloved leader crossed the border, breaking through the enemy's strict cordon at the risk of his life.

That day the sky was clear. There was not a speck of cloud to be seen. All rivers and mountains of the homeland greeting the respected and beloved leader seemed to overflow with the bright rays of the sun.

In a place of Mt. Wangjaesan the great leader met the heads of underground revolutionary organizations and secret political organizers in the Onsong area, heard a report on the internal situation and the activities of the underground revolutionary organizations and spoke highly of the successes they scored in their work.

Then the respected and beloved leader called the meeting of heads of underground revolutionary organizations and secret political organizers in the Onsong district and delivered a speech entitled "To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland". In his historic speech he scientifically analysed and reviewed the situation then prevailing and the achievements gained in the struggle in a year following the founding of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerilla Army and set forth the strategic and tactical policy for the expansion and development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle into the homeland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"To expand and develop the armed struggle to the homeland we should wage a more forceful struggle to establish and consolidate more semi-guerilla zones over a wide area in the homeland adjacent to the guerilla bases along the Tuman-gang River."

The respected and beloved leader said that in order to form semi-guerilla zones, the Guerilla Army should carry on combat activities more powerfully in the border area and, at the same time, the underground revolutionary organizations in the homeland should wage a vigorous struggle to band together broad masses with anti-Japanese leanings and revolutionize them and secret liaison points and various other bases for activity should be set up in necessary places by making use of the favourable natural conditions of the forest region.

In his speech the great leader pointed out that in order to bring together the whole nation into one powerful political force the line of anti-Japanese national united front should be thoroughly implemented in the struggle against Japanese imperialism. He stressed that in order to rally the broad masses under the banner of struggle against Japanese imperialism and arouse them to the struggle, it was necessary to form a large number of mass organizations of diversified forms suited to the characteristic features of the districts and regions concerned and educate the masses revolutionally and in various ways.

In his speech, the respected and beloved leader put forward the policy of stepping up the preparatory work for the expansion and development of the armed struggle into the homeland and closely combining it with the mass movement. He assigned to the revolutionaries and people in the homeland the task of more actively organizing and conducting the work of assisting the Guerilla Army and the people in the guerilla bases.

In conclusion the great leader taught that the preparatory work for founding the Party, the general staff of the revolution, should be carried on forcefully.

The respected and beloved leader's speech left deep impression upon the attendants of the meeting. The strategic and tactical policies expounded by him at the historic Wangjaesan Meeting were a highly important guideline in the struggle for the implementation of the Juche-oriented line on the Korean revolution and served as a beacon flare that clearly indicated the way of national liberation to the revolutionaries and the entire people in the homeland.

With this beacon flare blazing up, firm semi-guerilla zones were formed in the Onsong area and many other parts of the homeland, masses of different social strata were rallied closely under the banner of anti-Japanese national united front and the mass struggle was waged fiercely.

Indeed, Mt. Wangjaesan is a glorious mountain associated with the great leader's revolutionary history.

The historic path the great leader followed ploughing his way through the snow speaks of the deep emotion of the day and the oak forest through which he elbowed his way also stirs it up endlessly.

The traces left by the respected and beloved leader which will be immortal for ever give inexhaustible strength to our people who are striving to realize the revolutionary cause of Juche initiated by him.

Hong Rae Hul

"Rare Mobile Tactics"

Excerpts from Publications on the Payroll of Japanese Imperialists

After the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced into the Onsong district and guided the Wangjaesan Meeting, the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle became active in that district and in the northern border area.

In this connection publications in the service of the Japanese imperialists made a great fuss at that time. Below we print part of their content.

"It is said that since the last decade of April competent workers have been selected from among the members of the Guerilla Army and the Red Guards in every ku (district) in preparation for armed operation in the northern border area of Korea and an armed operative corps to be active in Korea has been formed and is being dispatched to the border area of northern Korea from Liangshuichuantzu and Chientao." ("Recent Data on the Communist Party," No. 10, Central Executive Office, Concordia Association, Manchoukuo, July 1933, pp. 7-8.)

"On September 28, 1932 secret organizations called Worker-Peasant Alliance was formed in Wolpa-dong, Mipo sub-county, Onsong county, North Hamgyong Province for the independence of Korea and her communization. (This alliance was renamed the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association on August 3, 1933.) The members of this organization kept in contact with a political worker sent into the homeland by the People's Revolutionary Army, received from him propaganda document released by the People's Revolutionary Army and circulated it. On the other hand, during the period between December 1934 and the last decade of February 1935, they made more than ten red flags embroidered with hammer and sickle on the red silk cloth and conveyed them to the People's Revolutionary Army on March 2 through the man mentioned above to keep in close touch with it. Such an incident is aimed at communizing Korea under the guidance of the People's Revolutionary Army and this is a rare mobile tactics." ("Thought Bulletin," No. 6, Thought Department, Public Prosecutor's Office, High Court of Justice, March 1936, pp. 18-19.)

"Border line broken through 40 times. Armed groups exceed 50 in number. 70 graduates of the police training course dispatched again. Again becomes tense the defence line of border area." ("Tong-a Ilbo", February 9, 1935.)

"Armed groups invading the border area of North Hamgyong Province are mostly Korean communist troops scattered in the Chientao area. They smuggle themselves into Korea or invade her and scheme to raise war funds and destroy the defence network. It is said that as this exerts great ideological influence upon the people in Korea, the Police Department has directly sent its official to the spot to investigate the actual conditions and take more active defence measures, in parallel with the punitive operations of the Kwantung Army, against the Korean communist troops active on the opposite side of North Hamgyong Province." ("Choson Ilbo", January 27, 1935.)

Report of Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture

at First National Scientific Seminar on Juche Idea Held in Costa Rica (Gist)

Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, made a report at the First National Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea held in Costa Rica, according to a report.

Juche Idea

Under this blockletter title, the reporter said:

The basic characteristics of our era is that the masses of the people have appeared on the scene as the masters of history. The people are not willing any longer to obey like a sheep the economically strong ruling class. Having appeared as the masters of the world for the first time in history, they are shaping their destiny by themselves.

The Juche idea founded by the great leader of the revolution Marshal Kim Il Sung is a great revolutionary idea reflecting the distinctive features of our era.

Nobody has any doubt as to the fact that the masses of the people have become the masters of history. The masses of the people, freed from exploitation and oppression, are now the independent and creative beings carving out their own destiny.

With the new era, other problems never raised earlier cropped up. It is because the development of revolution brings a new situation, opens a bright prospect and raises problems which could not be raised and, still less, be solved earlier. Now the revolutionary struggle is under way all over the world. It is quite obvious that changes are taking place even in the most backward colonies shaking their very foundations, though they find themselves in differing conditions and stages.

All this proves that the former political formulae and experiences cannot be the only key to our problems.

Concrete solutions suited to the new circumstances must be obtained and ideas, theories and methods capable of correctly solving the problems be founded.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, basing himself on the Juche idea, gave a new systematization of all aspects of the struggle. He defines the Juche idea as follows:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

Establishing Juche means taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. The masters of the revolution and construction, the masses of the people should take a responsible attitude of a master. The attitude of a master finds expression in an independent stand and creative stand.

Independent Stand

The independent stand means thinking and solving all the problems in accordance with our own judgement and faith and on the basis of our experiences and conditions.

The independent stand means also that one should solve one's problems by one's own efforts.

If man loses political independence, he is virtually dead.

The Juche idea most wisely defining that independence is what keeps man alive, is a humanitarian idea.

If man loses independence in society, he differs little from an animal. We might say that socio-political life is more valuable to a man, the social being, than physical life.

Creative Stand

The problem of the masses taking the attitude as the masters in the revolution and construction and the problem of enhancing their role as the masters, are integrated concepts with different aspects.

You may say that the independent stand is concerned with defence of the rights of the masters and discharging the responsibility as such, whereas the creative stand concerns the development of the role of the popular masses, the masters, in remaking nature and reconstructing society.

The independent stand is the fundamental stand which we must maintain in the revolution and construction, and the creative stand is the fundamental method that we must apply in transforming nature and society.

Juche and Role of Man in the World

The reporter quoted the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"The basis of the Juche idea is that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything."

The position and role of man in the material world are defined by this idea.

To wit, the Juche idea in the philosophical realm analyses and defines the relations between man and the world and the role of man in the material world.

"The Juche idea has established that man is the social being taking independence as his life and if man loses independence, he cannot be called man.

This most clearly defines the nature of man and the differences between man and other living bodies in the relations between the material world and man. Ignoring independence is tantamount to ignoring man himself.

Human history is run through with the protracted struggle of the people for independence.

Man is the most precious in the world and he is also the most powerful.

Remaking nature and society is for people and it is work done by them.

We may draw the following conclusion on the philosophical idea of Juche concerning the role of man in the material world.

Man stands in the centre of everything and everything must serve man.

Materialization of Juche Idea

Touching on the questions concerning independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence, the reporter said:

If a nation is to become the master of its own destiny, it must have the independent power and material means and firmly ensure independence in politics.

Only when an independent national economy is built is it possible to put an end to economic inequality, the basis of the inequality among nations and the cause of all injustices.

The line of self-defence in national defence is an essential demand of an independent and sovereign state.

Theory

In analysing Juche we should bear in mind that this theory is applied not only to different stages of the revolution and construction of a country but, in general terms, to the specific conditions of all countries in different processes.

The work with the masses, the building of economy and culture, the building of the state, the building of the military, the building of the Party, the stages of the anti-feudal, democratic revolution and the socialist and communist revolution, the world revolution and the revolution in a country—all these conceptions have been correctly analysed and evolved by the Juche idea.

Referring to the characterization of the revolutionary stage where the Juche idea is applied, the reporter said:

There has long existed the theory that national liberation can be achieved only after the victory of the working class of the suzerain state.

Marshal Kim Il Sung has made a great contribution to the development of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine with the definition that the national liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial dependencies is the basic revolutionary forces of our times along with the forces of the world working class for socialism.

Evolving the Juche idea Marshal Kim Il Sung said that the peasants in the backward countries are not only the ally of the working class but also the main forces of the revolution. This theory is very clear-sighted.

On the basis of this conception the Juche idea helps us understand how we should combine national liberation and class liberation and how we should hew the road to socialism.

The reporter said on the question of transition period:

It is very important to correctly define the period of transition. Otherwise, a grave danger would be entailed. Some theories identify the period of transition with the establishment of socialist system, while others bring it up to the higher stage of communism. Both conceptions are dangerous.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the Juche idea, said that the transition period should be regarded as extending to the establishment of non-class society, that is, the establishment of a society without class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry.

There were many theories on the course of building communism. But none of them did solve this problem. They only referred to it in general terms.

Only Marshal Kim Il Sung, on the basis of the Juche idea, drew the most concrete demarcation lines between many stages and clarified how and when the revolution should be carried out.

The reporter referred to the question of the revolutionary remoulding of the ideological consciousness of man defining all his activities and the occupation of the material fortress for the correct materialization of the Juche idea.

Method

In the Juche idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the basis of the work method is the mass line.

Here arises the problem of placing full confidence in the masses of the people, always learning from them and, at the same time, raising their role.

Winning over the masses alone is not enough to gain victory in the revolution and construction. Besides winning over the broad masses, we must enhance their role and make them the most powerful being. Only then victory is won.

The art of mass leadership requires indicating opportune fighting lines and slogans always on the stand of Juche.

The reporter said on the question concerning the method of work with the masses:

The main point in the revolutionary work method is to correctly carry out the political work and guide the masses by the method of persuasion and education.

And the revolutionary method of work is a method whereby the superior organ goes down to the lower organ to help the latter in a planned way.

The revolutionary method of work also necessitates taking the main link and concentrating on it.

What is important in this method is to create a model at a typical unit and generalize it and to skillfully combine the general guidance with specific guidance.

This is a good method of mobilizing the masses by positive examples in reliance upon the enthusiasm of the masses of the people.

Referring to the question on the popular style of work, the reporter said:

The main contents of the popular style of work are modest and simple character, humanity and high level of culture, revolutionary spirit and example in practice, principle, revolutionary comradeship and revolutionary duty.

This typical example of the popular style of work shown by President Kim Il Sung is the paragon for the revolutionaries of our times and it carries great significance in showing the virtues of the people who will live in communist society.

Each time he met with difficult problems, President Kim Il Sung always consulted the popular masses and always found himself among the people. The distance of the travel made by the President in his on-the-spot guidance on the Korean soil is more than 14 times the girth of the earth.

President Kim Il Sung earnestly taught the functionaries of the Workers' Party of Korea that they are the faithful servants of the popular masses and showed examples with his personal deeds.

Cultivating steel-strong will and possessing a revolutionary sweep is the most important guarantee for correctly leading the masses in the protracted revolutionary struggle.

In conclusion the reporter quoted an important proposition of President Kim Il Sung containing the essence of the Juche idea, which reads:

"The Juche idea is not a theory for theory's sake; it is the guiding idea of the revolution and construction in our country that we put forth on the basis of the experiences and lessons obtained through our complicated revolutionary struggles. In our country the Juche idea is a stern fact of history established in all aspects of social life. To have a deep understanding of the Juche idea, it is necessary to make a detailed study of our Party's policy and our country's reality."

(KCNA)

(Continued from Page 1)

respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

Jose Fco. Aguilar B., Chairman of the Costa Rica-Korea Association of Friendship and Culture, made a report at the seminar which began with the playing of "Song of General Kim Il Sung," an immortal revolutionary paean.

After the report, speeches were made by Dr. William Reuben, Rector of the Social Sciences College of the Costa Rica National University; Prof. Rafael Espinosa, Director of the Labour Affairs Institute of the National University, representatives of Costa Rica and many other countries.

The speakers highly praised the greatness and genius of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the immortal Juche idea, and sagacity of his leadership, his lofty communist virtues and the immortal revolutionary exploits performed by him before the world revolution and mankind.

Stressing the correctness of the policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they voiced firm solidarity with our people's struggle for its realization.

Proving the revolutionary essence and content of the immortal Juche idea, its originality, creativeness and invincible vitality, the speakers manifested their determination to study more deeply and disseminate the great Juche idea and embody it in the revolution of Costa Rica and in the Latin American revolution.

The seminar adopted a final resolution and a resolution on the present situation in Korea.

Meanwhile, a photo exhibition was held during the seminar. On display there were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and photos showing the successes made by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader.

(KCNA)

Three Major Tasks of Technical Revolution—Strategic Tasks of Socialist Construction to Guarantee Complete Victory of Socialism

In his historic report delivered at the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a profound exposition of the essence and significance of the technical revolution and taught that the three major tasks of the technical revolution should be pushed ahead continuously and vigorously.

The three major tasks of the technical revolution advanced by the great leader consist in narrowing down to a considerable extent the distinctions between heavy and light labour, between agricultural and industrial work and freeing women from the heavy burden of household chores, by conducting the technical innovation movement extensively in industry, agriculture and all other fields of the national economy.

The policy on the three major tasks of the technical revolution is a brilliant embodiment of the creative ideas of the great leader concerning the technical revolution and his far-reaching plan to hasten the complete victory of socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The three major tasks of the technical revolution are tasks to be performed at a new, higher stage following socialist industrialization; they are strategic tasks of socialist construction to guarantee the complete victory of socialism."

The three major tasks of the technical revolution represent a new higher stage in the development of the technical revolution after socialist industrialization. The reason, first of all, is that the technical revolution at this stage sets a higher goal than that of the technical revolution at the stage of the struggle waged for socialist industrialization.

The very important thing in the fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, different from the task in the period before socialist industrialization, is to completely liberate the working people from backbreaking labour and eliminate or lessen essential differences in labour.

Another reason is that the three major tasks of the technical revolution aim to carry modern technical civilization to the field of material production and to various spheres of social life including domestic life by enlarging the range of the technical revolution still more than in the pre-industrialization period.

Like this, the three major tasks of the technical revolution signify a new, higher stage of technical revolution for more creditably ensuring the working people an independent and creative life by eradicating the leftovers of old society in the domain of the working life, drawing on the achievements made in socialist industrialization.

As the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, these tasks are strategic tasks of socialist construction to guarantee the complete victory of socialism.

The carrying out of the three major tasks makes it possible, above all, to lay solid material and technical foundations of socialism, one of the basic conditions for the complete victory of socialism.

Their fulfilment renders it possible for us to perfect more fully the structure of economic branches by reinforcing weak sections and creating new branches on the basis of modern techniques and, in particular, to consolidate and develop the successes gained in socialist industrialization and further strengthen the Juche character of industry by introducing up-to-date technology on a full scale in the extractive industries and raw material and fuel industries which are relatively low in the level of technical development. It enables us to firmly equip all branches of the national economy including agriculture with up-to-date technology through wide introduction of comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation and automation in order to reduce distinctions between branches of the economy in the level of technical development, ensure the proportionate development of all domains of the national economy and incessantly develop the productive forces of the country at a high rate.

Thus, the implementation of the three major tasks of the technical revolution serves to guarantee more firmly the complete equality in the working people's labour life and to bring about the technical progress of the national economy, consolidate the material and technical foundations of socialism and rapidly improve the living standards of the people for the complete victory of socialism.

The execution of these tasks helps to accelerate the process of enabling the working people to have the ideological and moral traits and ability as masters of nature and society by elevating their technical and cultural standards and the level of their ideological consciousness to fit in with the completely triumphant socialist society.

Only when people reach the level of ideological consciousness and cultural standard which they should necessarily attain as social beings, can they take part in all spheres of social life in a way worthy of the master and energetically push ahead with the revolution and construction.

The fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution provides the working people with favourable conditions for raising their technical and cultural standards by making their work easier and dynamically promotes the enhancement of their technical and cultural standards through the development of machine technique.

The implementation of these tasks ensures the remoulding of the working people's ideological consciousness and acceleration of their revolutionization and working-classization. This renders it possible to cultivate collective spirit and organization among the working people by developing collective labour on the basis of up-to-date machine technique and to bring the working people to acquire a deep understanding of the superiority of the socialist system and have high consciousness and pride as masters of this system by freeing them from backbreaking labour and providing them with a bountiful and civilized life.

As seen above, the execution of the three major tasks of the technical revolution is the effective way of hastening the complete victory of socialism by quickening the process of bringing up the working people as true social beings and enhancing their role as the master.

The fulfilment of the tasks leads to finding satisfactory solution to the problem of eliminating the differences between town and country and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry, one of the conditions for the complete victory of socialism.

It enables us to successfully fulfil the general task of socialist rural construction by getting rid of the technical backwardness of the countryside—the material source which gives rise to the distinction between town and country—and the differences between agricultural and industrial labour that result from that backwardness. In particular, it conduces to producing and supplying large quantities of up-to-date machines and technical facilities which belong to state property, rapidly increasing the proportion of state property in the means of production which serve the agricultural production and to accelerating the conversion of cooperative property to all-people property.

Full emancipation of the women who make up a half of the population is a matter which should unfailingly be settled for the complete victory of socialism.

The fulfilment of the three major tasks of the technical revolution renders it possible to get women to widely participate in social life, relieved from the burden of additional household chores, by enabling them to enjoy the benefit of modern technical civilization even in the sphere of their domestic life. In this way a real basis can be laid for hastening the revolutionization and working-classization of women and bringing about the complete solution of the women's problem.

All this bespeaks that the three major tasks of the technical revolution are important revolutionary tasks to meet the strategic demands for the complete victory of socialism.

The policy on the three major tasks of the technical revolution put forward by the great leader powerfully encourages the struggle of our people by clarifying specific ways and means of hitting the definite targets for the complete victory of socialism after socialist industrialization.

Li Chan Sun

DPRK Violinist Kim Song Ho Places First

At 6th World Young Musicians Competition

Young violinist Kim Song Ho of our country emerged the honourable winner at the violin contest of the Sixth World Young Musicians Competition held in Beograd from October 19 to 27, according to a report from the Yugoslav capital.

In the contest of all the obligatory numbers he completely enchanted the audience by excellently playing the violin on a high artistic level with his extraordinary energy and vigor, exquisite fingering and rendition.

He had made untiring efforts to develop Juche-based skill under the scrupulous guidance of the glorious Party Centre which strives to bring the Juche-based literary and art thinking of the great leader into full bloom. In the recent contest he outplayed all competitors, exhibiting his unique skill and came out first to demonstrate the honour of the fatherland.

At an awarding ceremony of the Sixth World Young Musicians Competition held at the Beograd Students Hall on the 27th, violinist Kim Song Ho was conferred an honourable certificate and a 17,000 dinar prize. He was also granted the privilege to make a free performance tour of 9 European countries.

The proud success of violinist Kim Song Ho who took the first place at the Competition is one more shining demonstration of the correctness of the Juche-based literary and art thinking of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great vitality of the literary and art policy of our Party.

(KCNA)

Engineering Industry, Core of Heavy Industry, Is Powerful

If we describe the heavy industry as the pivot of an independent economy, we can say the engineering industry is the core of the heavy industry.

Immediately after the liberation our country found itself with almost no engineering industry due to the colonial plunder by the Japanese imperialists that had lasted for nearly half a century. There existed only some machine factories and they were backward ones like medieval iron works at that. So, very simple machines could not even be turned out as finished goods, nor could accessories be processed properly.

Leading the work for the building of a new prosperous country in the liberated land, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made sure that much effort was directed to the development of the engineering industry, the core of the heavy industry.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader, our people completely liquidated the centuries-old backwardness of the machine industry and built a powerful independent engineering industry in a slightly over 30 years after liberation by highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Our engineering industry has reached such a level that it is now able to produce different kinds of large and precision machines and the complete sets of equipment for modern factories."

Today our engineering industry has a diversified production structure capable of satisfactorily meeting the various needs for machines and equipment.

The machine tool industry constitutes the mother body and backbone of the machine-building industry. Our machine tool plants have been firmly built up. High-efficient automatic machine tools and large-sized machine tools are of very good quality. For instance, our automatic lathe won a gold medal at an international fair and various kinds of machine tools are shipped abroad.

On the basis of our own machine tool industry, machine factories specializing in production of equipment for all branches of the national economy came into being in different quarters. Thus, we are meeting on our own the demand for machines and equipment which are required a great deal—modern mining facilities, trucks, tractors, etc. A number of machine factories for producing special facilities, ordered equipment and accessories made their appearance. These factories successfully turn out efficient machines and aggregate plants for modern factories and are satisfying the great demands for machine parts needed in all fields of the national economy.

Our engineering industry is not only diversified in production structure but modern in technical equipment. The technical innovation movement is going on successfully at all machine plants. Therefore, advanced technical processes are introduced in manufacture of materials for products and in treatment and assembling, the automation is on a high level and the automatic conveyer line for processing and the conveyer line for assembling are introduced at many factories engaged in serial production of machine tools, trucks, tractors and so on.

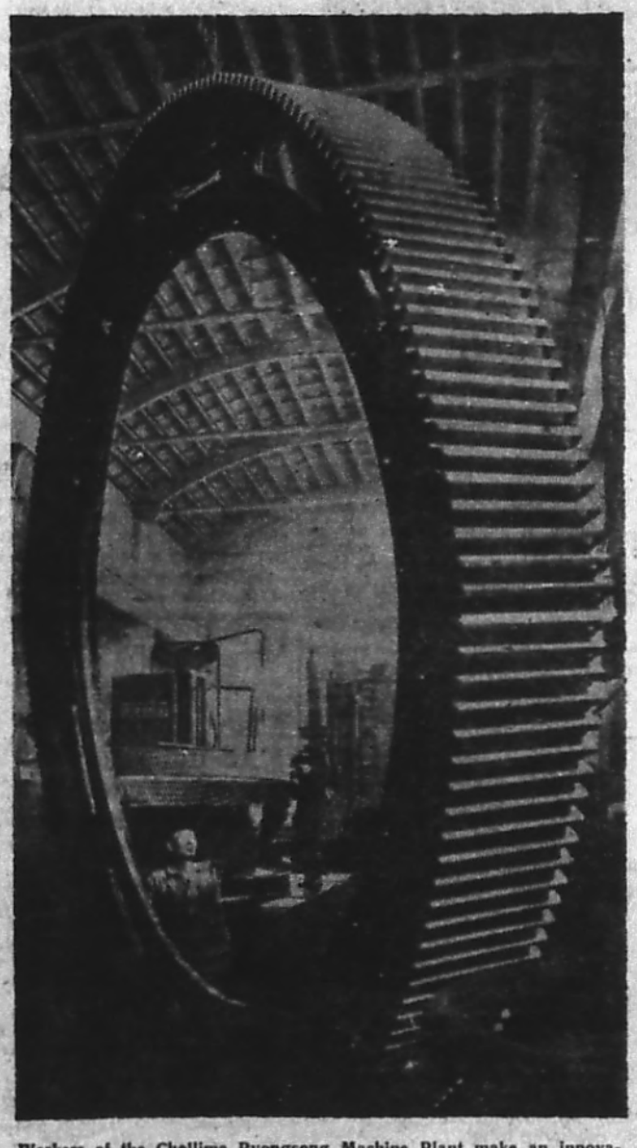
The specialization and cooperation in production have been rationally organized at large-size machine plants and medium- and small-size ones built in different parts of the country. Consequently the output of machine products is on the steady upgrade.

In 1971 the output value of our engineering industry increased 569 times compared with 1946 and grew 2.4 times during the period from 1971 to August last year when the Six-Year Plan was fulfilled.

Today when the three major tasks of the technical revolution are being carried out, our engineering industry is developing by leaps and bounds. The machine factories are producing and supplying adequately facilities of modern factories and various assortments of machines and equipment needed for the carrying out of the three major tasks of the technical revolution, including those of metallurgical plants and chemical factories. Our engineering industry makes a new technical progress. It manufactures 300-h.p. bulldozer, 10-cubic metre capacity excavator, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engine, 3,000-h.p. high-speed engine, 2,500-h.p. diesel locomotive, 100-ton truck, 18-metre turning lathe, 20-metre lathe, 20,000-ton cargo boat and other large-size machines and equipment as well as special precision machines.

Thanks to the solid independent engineering industry, all branches of the national economy including agriculture are becoming increasingly modernized and the country's economic power is growing ever stronger as days go by.

Kim Yong U



Workers of the Chollima Ryongsong Machine Plant make an innovation in manufacture of large-sized equipment, energetically launching the "Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement"

Machines Make Work Lighter

THE Anju Combined Coal Mine is one of major coal producers in our country.

Some time ago, we visited there. The first destination was the Taeyang Pit. Here we met the members of the 2nd platoon of a cutting company, who were just ready to go into the coal face. Mingled with miners, we got aboard a miner-carrying car. We could hear miners talking over the daily production plan. "Our platoon had resolved to fulfil the daily assignments by 1.2 times", a young fellow said, and continued: "But we younger miners are not satisfied with this goal. So it is advisable to raise the target by 1.5 times."

The car carrying miners full of vigour slided down deep into a pit installed with permanent strong supports. Upon arriving at the terminal we got off. Passing through one of haulage roads stretching in all directions we gained No. 1 coal face.

The underground coal face was so well-arranged that it impressed us as a surface machine factory. Mercury lamps were installed and the roof above the seam was made safe by hydraulic support systems. A longwall cutter was working, at point 100-metre long. The coal sheared from the face was hauled by an armoured chain conveyor. At this wide working place mining operation was done by a production crew at remote-control console and a support-operator.

Labour Hero Choi Byong Su, a veteran coal miner and hewing company leader, proudly said: This completely mechanized coal face represents another splendid fruit born of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...the coal industry is confronted with the urgent task of turning the hard and difficult labour of mining into easy and civilized work by energetically advancing the technological innovation movement and elevating the level of mechanization. The coal mines in particular should bend all efforts to mechanizing work in the pits."

Always mindful of how to liberate our working people, who have been freed from all sorts of exploitation and oppression, even from the hard and difficult work, the fatherly leader directed particular attention to the mechanization of labour-consuming mining operations whose level of technical equipment was relatively lower than that in other fields.

The company leader said that the fatherly leader gave highly important instructions to be served as a guide in the work of the Anju Combined Coal Mine on 50 occasions and personally visited there twice. Giving meticulous care to coal miners' needs and interests he urged that the technical revolution should be vigorously pushed forward to make the work of miners lighter and efficient in as short a time as possible. Then he sent many modern machines to this mine to help it introduce mechanization, comprehensive mechanization of mining operation.

Thanks to his warm care comprehensive mechanization was already introduced in a number of pits and this sort of mechanization is now well under way in No. 2 coal face of the Taeyang Pit.

During a brief time of our conversation the cutter already removed a strip of coal a few inches thick. As the support-operator began to handle the hydraulic valve, bulky and heavy supports were automatically moving forward with the advancing armoured chain conveyor.

The introduction of comprehensive mechanization has contributed significantly to the increased coal output per head at this coal face—three times.

Recently miners of this face succeeded in boosting the production capacity by 1.7 times as compared with that of monthly average of the first half of this year through the intensified Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement. This is the very apt expression of miners to justify with loyalty the benevolence shown by the fatherly leader who made the work of coal miners lighter, the miners who had been forced to backbreaking labour before the country's liberation.

The transport system, too, has become large-sized and modernized.

Electric cars were carrying the coal without interruption to the surface loading station where the revolutionary slogan reading: "Let's meet the requirements of Juche in ideology, technology and culture" could be seen.

Through miners' fruitful labour efforts for increased production at this hope-filled working place we could keenly realize the vitality of the policy on the three major tasks of the technical revolution aimed to release the working people from difficult labour and make them enjoy an independent and creative life to the full.

Li Gang Chol

Reasonable Proposals for Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea (1)

From the first days of Korea's division into the north and the south, which was caused by the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward just and fair policies for national reunification and has worked heart and soul to carry them into effect ever since.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The basic policy consistently followed by our Party in the struggle for national reunification is to attain the goal independently by the Korean people themselves, free from any outside interference, and by peaceful means on the democratic principle."

In accordance with the policy set forth by the great leader, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of our Republic advanced reasonable proposals on over 150 occasions thus far and have exerted every effort to achieve the country's reunification.

Our editorial board wishes to introduce here major proposals we have advanced in each period.

* *

△ The US imperialists who divided Korea into the north and the south by occupying south Korea and blocking the 38th parallel immediately after the termination of World War II held "separate election" in south Korea in 1948 under the signboard of the "UN" and rigged up a puppet regime and thus their machinations to fix Korea's division became even more undisguised.

In the light of this situation our Party did everything possible to tide over the crisis of national split and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

—March 9, 1948

At the 25th session of the Central Committee of the Democratic National United Front of North Korea the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech under the title "To Oppose the Election of a Reactionary Separate Government in South Korea and Achieve the Reunification, Sovereignty and Independence of Korea".

In his speech the great leader stressed that an all-Korea supreme legislative body should be formed

(Continued on Page 4)

The Anju Combined Coal Mine increases coal production through comprehensive mechanization of mining operations

THE ROAD OF ANTI-IMPERIALISM AND INDEPENDENCE IS THE ROAD OF COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AND PROSPERITY

Further Intensification of Anti-Imperialist Struggle— Urgent Task Set before People of Countries Belonging to New-Emerging Forces

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Non-aligned countries must intensify their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

"Imperialism and colonialism are the root-cause of aggression and war and the main obstacle to the independent development and social progress of the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces." ("Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., pp. 2-3)

The imperialists had harshly repressed and exploited the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces in the past. Even after these countries won independence, they are continuing aggression, intervention and neo-colonialist plunder and exploitation there.

Aggression and plunder are in the very nature of imperialism. So, to further intensify the struggle against imperialism is an urgent task of the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces in consolidating their national independence and promoting their national independent development and the building of a new, prosperous society.

It is because the imperialists, particularly the US imperialists, now entertain avaricious desire to subjugate these countries again and flagrantly encroaching upon their sovereignty, resort to aggression and war manoeuvres more viciously and more cunningly than ever before.

With a view to realizing the brigandish design of monopoly capital to gain maximum profits, the imperialists unhesitatingly commit all sorts of brutal acts—harsh exploitation and plunder of the people at home and seizure of the territory of other countries to put them under their control.

Owing to the burgeoning of the new-emerging forces, a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times, the imperialists have lost many grounds for raw material resources and for capital investment and commodity markets where they could plunder at will and obtain huge profits in the past. They are now in an economic crisis without precedent in history and are on the rampage to seek a way out by means of war.

The bigwigs of US imperialism bring pressure to bear upon the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces which are endowed with fuel and raw material resources and, even go so far as to openly declare that they will plunder their natural resources by force of arms. This is part of such machinations of theirs.

In the United States social uneasiness is growing due to sharp decline in production, skyrocketing prices and millions of jobless people roaming the streets.

The United States earmarked 87,700 million dollars in fiscal 1975 for military use and in fiscal 1977 the figure rose to 104,300 million dollars. This reveals in all its rawness the nefarious intention of the imperialists.

All the facts clearly show that though they vociferate about "peace" and "relaxation of tension" outwardly, the US imperialists do not give up the design for world domination actually and desperately pursue the policy of aggression and war with a view to satisfying their greed for obtaining still greater concessions and further expanding their sphere of influence.

Today when the imperialists frenziedly pursue the policy of aggression and war, the people of the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces can maintain and consolidate peace, defend their national independence and attain national prosperity only by further intensifying their anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

Imperialists are infiltrating into these countries and conducting wrecking and subversive activities in an attempt to stamp out the ever-growing revolutionary forces in these countries and to check their independent development and social progress.

This situation behooves the peoples of these countries to further intensify their anti-imperialist struggle.

In order to cover up their atrocious nature and attain their aggressive purpose, the US imperialists are cunningly perpetrating such heinous criminal acts as sending informants of the notorious CIA into these countries and creating obstacles, toppling governments and assassinating leaders there.

Typical examples of their wrecking activities in recent years are afforded by the murder of Chilean President Allende and the overthrow of the Chilean Government.

Through such diabolical methods they are trying their hardest to get rid of the independent and progressive political power of the countries belonging to the new-emerging forces and make their followers and lackeys take the helm of state affairs so as to subjugate these countries.

After World War II they cooked up more than 100 coup-detat plots against the governments of national independent states which refused to obey their orders, in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world. All their plots pursued such an aim.

Imperialists are viciously manoeuvring to inculcate national nihilism and the worship of the powerful into the minds of the peoples of these countries and inspire them with the "anti-communist idea" and decadent way of life. This is also designed to emasculate them and make them follow the road of subordination again.

All the facts are adequately expressive of how desperately the US-led imperialists try to overthrow the governments of these countries, disarm the people ideologically and thus attain their aggressive design.

Unless they fight against imperialism, the people of these countries cannot defend their national independence nor can they achieve the country's independent development.

For the people of these countries to intensify the anti-imperialist struggle is an urgent task for the consolidation of national independence, defence of their national security and sovereignty and for the successful promotion of the revolution and construction.

The people of the countries of new-emerging forces will intensify their struggle against the imperialists who are engrossed in aggression and war, destruction and coup-detat plots, thereby creditably achieving their national independent development and social progress.

Sun Chol

Building of Independent National Economy in Countries of New-Emerging Forces

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Self-reliance in the economy is the material basis of independence. Failing economic independence, subordination to another country is unavoidable and freedom from colonial slavery is impossible."

The Asian, African and Latin American peoples who cast off the accursed yoke of imperialism and colonialism are striving to build an independent national economy under the banner of self-reliance, consolidating the political independence of their countries, in order not to repeat the bitter lot of colonial slavery. They are upholding the revolutionary slogans "Let us build the national economy with our own strength and our own resources" and "Let us restore our resources and our economy which had been deprived of by imperialists."

The developing countries in the three continents are, above anything else, devoting great efforts to the development of industries, particularly of the heavy industry which constitutes the pivot of an independent economy. Many of them are erecting hosts of factories and enterprises by their own efforts and mass-producing heavy and light industrial goods needed for the development of the national economy and for the people's living, actively exploiting and utilizing valuable domestic raw material resources.

Algeria produces in only 3-4 days as much pig iron as was put out in a full year before revolution and Sudan where even a piece of cloth was badly needed in former days is now turning out a large quantity of fabrics of good quality, thereby meeting the domestic demands. The textiles produced are exported partially.

In the countries of new-emerging forces, medium- and small-sized factories mushroomed and are in successful operation to provide favourable conditions for the development of the national economy. Many countries in Latin America and the Caribbean area took a series of positive steps to develop the medium- and small-scale industries with the result that in 1974 the industrial production of these industries accounted for 20 per cent of the total industrial output of this continent.

In Nigeria over 20,000 medium- and small-sized factories and above 80,000 handicraft workshops play a big part in the industrial production of the country.

In Peru, Pakistan and many other countries, a greater impetus is given to the development of national industry, with the state-owned industry established and expanded. For instance, in Peru there appeared state-run companies in the fields of oil and mining industries, telegraph and telephone communications and air service—"Petro Peru", "Minero Peru," "Aero Peru," etc. —and they are playing an important role in economic development.

The countries of new-emerging forces are directing great efforts to the development of agriculture, too. Having abolished the colonial single-crop economy system, they are developing agriculture in a diversified way, increasing investments in it, actively introducing the irrigation system, expanding arable land and applying advanced farming methods. In this way agriculture is making a great stride forward. In a number of countries land reform is being carried out vigorously and state farms and cooperatives widely organized and managed and the goal of self-sufficiency in food is being successfully attained.

The struggle of the developing countries for economic independence is going on in close combination with the acute struggle to destroy the foreign monopolies' foothold for plunder. Now these countries have fixed the fields of industry, finance, trade and transport, key branches of the economy which were seized by foreign imperialists, as the main objects of industrialization and are directing the spearhead of attack to them.

A number of countries are taking steps for nationalization in succession and exercising legitimate sovereignty in the export of natural resources and in price assessment. Among them are Algeria which nationalized all major industries, Democratic Yemen and Burma which brought the industries as a whole under state ownership, Venezuela where oil industry was completely nationalized and an end was put to the US imperialists' 60 odd year history of plunder of oil, Iraq and Kuwait which nationalized the whole of foreign imperialists' oil companies, Madagascar which established state control for foreign trade and proclaimed nationalization of all foreign oil monopoly companies, Guyana which established state control for mining, sugar and timber-processing industries. They also include newly-independent Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Pakistan, Libya, Jamaica, Togo, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Somalia, Peru, Congo, Ecuador, Sri-Lanka, Benin, Guinea and many other countries. Such struggle of the countries of new-emerging forces is a great struggle to cut off the life line of imperialism and achieve economic sovereignty and is enjoying support from the people of the world at large.

Today the proud victories and successes scored by the countries of the new-emerging forces in the struggle for the building of an independent national economy are displaying great vitality in consolidating their political independence and guaranteeing their independent development.

Chin Bang Hun

US Imperialist "Aid"—Bait for Pillage and Subjugation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has declared:

"The imperialists pursue a policy of enslaving other countries economically by offering 'aid' as bait and, further, of riding roughshod over the sovereignty of those countries." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 601.)

Today the imperialists are giving "aid" to the countries of new-emerging forces under the superficially attractive name of helping "development" of these countries. This is, in essence, a form of monopolistic capitalists' overseas expansion. In this they pursue the heinous aims of grinding the peoples of these countries down and attaining their neo-colonialist domination over these countries.

Typical of it is the "aid" given to these countries by the US imperialists under the guise of "credit".

They set up transnational corporations in these countries to seize the main branches of the economy, rob them of the fruits they have gained with their labour and squeeze huge profits from them by rapidly increasing the export of capital.

Here are corresponding figures:

The amount of profits gained by the said corporations from Asian, African and Latin American countries from the year of 1946 to September 1972 reached some 62,500 million dollars.

In 1974 the US imperialist monopolies squeezed through capital investment some 600 million dollars in profits more than the previous year from Latin American countries. The 1975 figure stood at 2,290 million dollars.

The capital investments made by the US transnational corporations in Peru brought them in large profits. It is borne out by the fact that every one dollar begot 50 dollars. Particular mention should be made here that oil exploitation in the Middle East fetched the US monopolistic enterprises a good profit—300-400 per cent, 500 per cent at the maximum.

According to the data released by the Secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development profits and "dividends of profits" obtained by the said monopolies from the countries of new-emerging forces amounted to more than 23,000 million dollars between 1973 and 1975.

These facts glaringly show that the imperialists' "aid" can never help economic development in these countries precisely for its gangster-like nature and it is only used to plunder the natural wealth there.

While having a grip on other countries' key branches of the economy by using "aid" as bait, stepping up plunder and reinforcing the system of subordination in these countries the imperialists are trying hard to make them meekly obey their policy of aggression and war.

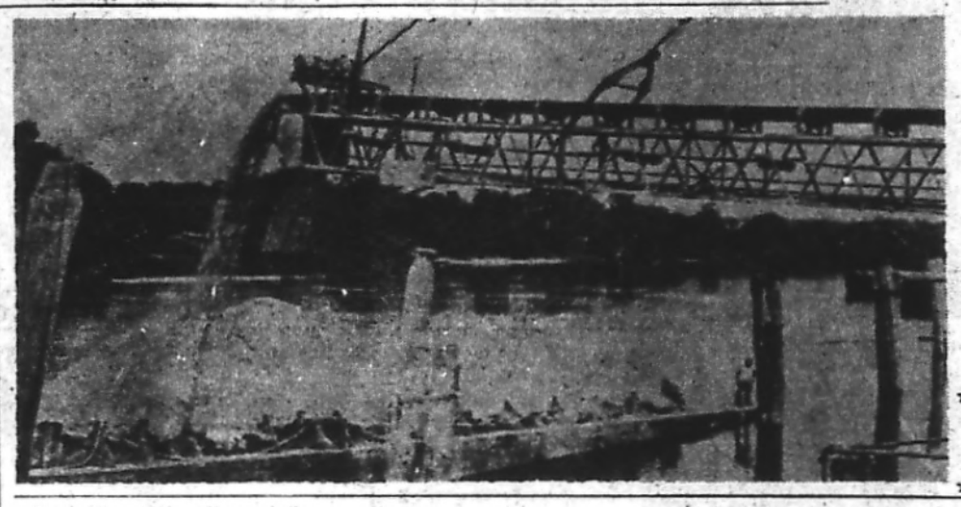
This is evidenced by the Kissinger's open statement of threat made during his tour of Africa that if any country offers opposition to the United States it will stop giving "aid". The sinister aim of the US imperialists' "aid" is also to be seen from the setting up in the US State Department of the "transnational problem section" whose main function is to carefully examine the UN voting of "aid" recipient countries and from the application of "sanctions" against those countries of new-emerging forces who do not want to follow their policy at the UN and other international organizations, that is, suspension of "aid".

Such "sanctions" were applied to some countries of new-emerging forces that expressed their disagreement with the US stand on the Korean question and other problems at the UNGA 30th session.

All this is a striking testimonial to the fact that in offering the "aid" to these countries the US imperialists pursue the aim of plundering the resoures of these countries and subordinating them to their ends and, at the same time, establishing political control and putting them under their colonial rule.

The "aid" of imperialists cannot, and will never, change its imperialist nature. It only helps magnates achieve their avaricious desire to get still greater concessions and expand their sphere of influence.

Kim Sok Rae



Bauxite is mass-produced in Guyana

Fruitful Results of Maldive People

Since the proclamation of the Republic of the Maldive Islands on November 11, 1968, the Maldive people have scored good successes in their struggle for consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Only when a nation builds an independent national economy can it secure political independence, make its country rich, strong and advanced, and achieve national prosperity."

The Maldive government directed a great deal of effort to the development of the fisheries which hold a most important place in the country's economy, with the result that the number of motorboats and other fishing vessels has markedly increased and the fish catch is on the upgrade through extensive introduction of scientific fishing methods. As a consequence of the development of the fish processing industry, plenty of processed fish are exported.

The people are undertaking land survey and land development work and actively introducing advanced farm machines to develop agriculture in keeping with the natural and geographical conditions.

A stride forward has also been observed in marine and motor transportations.

Thanks to the government's policy on education and culture and through the people's labour endeavours, schools at all levels were set up in different parts of the country and there are many students now. And the network of medical service has been expanded and the ranks of medical workers have grown continually.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the fruitful results gained by the people of the Maldive Islands in their struggle to promote the country's development and create a new life and heartily wish them yet greater success in their work to build a prosperous, independent sovereign state.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Maldives have developed favourably since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between the two countries in June 1970.

Our people who value the bonds of friendship and cooperation are convinced that these relations will be further strengthened and developed.

Li Chol Jin

(Continued from Page 3)

through an election by means of universal, equal and direct suffrage, and a genuine democratic people's government organized, and this will be possible on condition that all foreign troops are withdrawn simultaneously.

—March 25, 1948

The political parties and social organizations of north Korea issued in joint name an appeal to their counterparts in south Korea.

The appeal proposed among other things: To frustrate the separate election in south Korea, to strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of the "UN Commission on Korea", conduct the election of a genuine people's national assembly on a nation-wide scale after the pull-out of foreign troops from Korea and to convene in Pyongyang on April 14 a joint conference of representatives of north and south Korean democratic political parties and social organizations.

—April 21, 1948

A Joint Conference of Representatives of the North and South Korean Political Parties and Social Organizations was convened in Pyongyang.

Present there were the representatives of 56 political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea.

In accordance with the policy presented by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the conference decided to foil the separate election in south Korea through the concerted efforts of all political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea, make all foreign troops withdraw immediately from Korea and strive to establish a unified democratic sovereign and independent state by the Korean people themselves.

The conference adopted a letter of request to the governments of the USSR and the United States, calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

—June 25, 1949

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland made public a declaration to the democratic political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea and the entire Korean people and made the following overture for independent and peaceful reunification:

To achieve the peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people's own efforts, the election of a unified legislative body shall be held in north and south Korea in September 1949 under the control of an election administration committee composed of representatives of democratic political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea on condition that the US imperialist aggression troops and the "UN Commission on Korea" are withdrawn from south Korea at once.

The supreme legislative body established through general election shall adopt Constitution and form a government in accordance with it and the established government shall take over power from the governments existing in north and south Korea.

Under the critical situation in which the US imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet clique, their hirelings, were getting more unscrupulous in their scheme to ignite a criminal war against the northern half of the Republic, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic bent sincere efforts to avert a war and open up new possibilities for the peaceful reunification of the country.

—June 7, 1950

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland sent an appeal to all the democratic political parties and social organizations and the people of north and south Korea. The keynote of this appeal is as follows:

With the aim of realizing the peaceful reunification of the country as early as possible, the general election of north and south Korea shall be held between August 5 and 8 to form a unified supreme legislative body and a conference of the supreme legislative body be convened on August 15.

A consultative meeting of the representatives of democratic political parties and social organizations of north and south Korea shall be called from June 15 to 17 in Haeju city (northern half) or Kaesong city (southern half at that time), both of which were situated in the areas adjacent to the 38th parallel and a central steering committee be formed to administer the general election.

—June 19, 1950

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a decree, proposing the following to the south Korean "National Assembly":

The peaceful reunification of the country shall be realized by means of merging the SPA of the DPRK and the south Korean "National Assembly" into a single all-Korea legislative body.

The established all-Korea legislative body shall adopt a Constitution and form a government. All perfect measures concerning the peaceful reunification of the country shall be taken till August 15.

The US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique answered all our just proposals and sincere efforts with the provocation of an aggressive war.

Quisling's Nasty Bribery Practices

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's systematic offering of enormous amount of bribes to their US masters is now open to the public view.

According to reports, they have given stupendous bribes to those "influential" aggressive policy-makers of US imperialism. Among them are President Ford, former President Nixon, Secretary of State Kissinger and other high-ranking government officials, Carl Albert, Speaker of the US House of Representatives, and 90 other Congressmen. At the time of his election campaign three years ago, Nixon received half a million dollars from the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. And Ford who took power in lieu of Nixon received five million dollars from them. US Congressmen also did the same. In recent few years the amount reached more than one million dollars every year.

On October 27 "The Washington Post" made public details of a meeting held at "Chongwadae" (traitor Pak Jung Hi's mansion—Tr.) and wiretaps and tape recordings concerning the "bribe operation" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique which were obtained by US investigation authorities. According to them, after repeated deliberation on the "bribe operation" at "Chongwadae" since the end of the 1960's these quislings set in motion their agents in Washington to this end.

US publications reported that bribery practices revealed so far are the only result confirmed at the "initial stage of investigation."

This hints that many cases still remain unrevealed. And there is every indication that the said bribery practices have been made in an organized and systematic way from long ago.

All sorts of dastardly and shameless methods have been employed in bribery practices.

In addition to a huge sum of money, expensive jewelry and valuables were offered under the name of "contributions for election campaign" and "gifts". The delivery of these bribes were undertaken by agents of the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" (KCIA). Included in the list of bribery was women.

All the available evidence reveals that south Korean women were regularly offered to US Secretary of State Kissinger, US House Speaker and many other American "politicians" were granted the same privileges under the name of "secretary". The south Korean puppet clique invited many US Congressmen into south Korea, allowing them to make free tour. Giving them money, bribes and women they staged such a farce as investing them with "doctor's degree".

All these bribery practices of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are obviously designed to win the favour of US Congressmen and other high-ranking officials, stamp out the voices of the political and public circles of the United States calling for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and public opinion denouncing their repressive acts and thus prevent their deliberation at US Congress.

And it is also intended to get more economic and military "aid" from the United States and prolong their remaining days.

Such an evil deed of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fully reflects the last-minute manoeuvre of those who are on the brink of ruin.

And the conduct of the American "politicians" who receive bribes from the traitor Pak Jung Hi, the most despicable lackey, brings to light the corrupt ruling circles of the United States.

Flurried by the disclosure of their bribery cases, the puppet clique are issuing "statements" one after another in an attempt to cover up the truth.

With nothing, however, can they eclipse the truth.

The people will surely pass stern judgement on the despicable traitorous clique.

Choe Si Hwan

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

9th Congress of All-India Women's Federation Adopts Resolution on Korea

The 9th Congress of the All-India Women's Federation held recently adopted a resolution on Korea, according to a report from New Delhi.

The resolution said:

We express once again firm solidarity with the Korean women in the struggle for the country's reunification which is of great significance in preserving peace in Asia.

The All-India Women's Federation denounces the Pak Jung Hi clique's fascist suppression of the south Korean patriotic democrats who are fighting for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We demand that US troops immediately get out of south Korea taking along their military hardware.

We also demand that the United States accept the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification set forth by President Kim Il Sung.

We sincerely hope the Korean question will be solved at an early date to let the Korean people enjoy peace and prosperity in a reunified country. (KCNA)

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